1 UNITED STATES BANKRUPTCY COURT SOUTHERN DISTRICT OF NEW YORK Case No. 08-13555 In the Matter of: LEHMAN BROTHERS HOLDINGS, INC., et al. Debtors. United States Bankruptcy Court One Bowling Green New York, New York October 6, 2008 3:13 PM B E F O R E: HON. JAMES M. PECK U.S. BANKRUPTCY JUDGE

HEARING re Motion Filed by Lehman Commercial Paper Inc. Seeking Authority to Continue to Utilize Bank Account, Terminate Agency Relationships and Elevate Loan Participations Transcribed by: Lisa Bar-Leib

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7 1 PROCEEDINGS 2 THE COURT: Please be seated. 3 MS. MARCUS: Good afternoon, Your Honor. THE COURT: Good afternoon. 4 MS. MARCUS: Jacqueline Marcus from Weil Gotshal & 5 Manges LLP on behalf of Lehman Commercial Paper Inc. First, 6 7 Your Honor, a brief update. We filed three additional Lehman related debtors on Friday evening. Their names are Lehman 8 9 Brothers Specialized Financing Inc., Lehman Brothers Commodity Services Inc. and Lehman Brothers Finance, S.A. And most 10 11 recently, last night, late last night, we filed ten additional 12 cases. The names of those debtors are Lehman Brothers 13 Derivative Products Inc., Lehman Commercial Paper Inc., Lehman Brothers Commercial Corporation, Lehman Brothers Financial 14 15 Products Inc., Fondo -- and pardon my Spanish accent --16 d'Investimento Multimercado Credito Cevaro (ph.), Lehman's Scottish Finance LP, CES Aviation LLC, CES Aviation V LLC, CES 17 Aviation IX LLC and East Dover Limited. 18 19 We're here today, Your Honor, with respect to the 20 emergency relief required by one of last night's debtors, 21 Lehman Commercial Paper Inc. and we thank you for seeing us on 2.2 such short notice. The motion at issue today is the motion 23 pursuant to Sections 105(a), 363(b) and 363(c) of the 24 Bankruptcy Code and Bankruptcy Rule 6004 for authority to

continue to use agency bank accounts, terminate agency

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relationships and elevate loan participation.

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Your Honor, notice of the motion and the motion were served by e-mail late this morning and by fax a little after 12 noon on all parties on the master service list with the except of thirty-three parties for whom we only had mail addresses. So those will be mailed, obviously, a little bit too late. In addition, however, and I think the courtroom demonstrates that a lot of people have received notice of this hearing. Notice of the hearing was posted on the LSTA website early this morning including the motion and a summary of the relief requested in the motion.

A bit of background, Your Honor. Since the filing of the Lehman Brothers Holdings case, LCPI has literally been bombarded with inquiries from borrowers and lenders regarding the status of their agency business. LCPI is involved in a lending business and it acts as an agent with respect to approximately 150 loans. In those agency relationships, they represent more than a thousand lenders. So since the filing of the Lehman Brothers Holdings case, we've had numerous inquiries regarding whether LCPI would continue as agent, whether lenders should advance in the ordinary course to the LCP account that was used for that purpose, whether borrowers should advance payments of principal and interest to that account for subsequent distribution to the other lenders and whether LCPI would have access to the funds in the account. We have worked

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cooperatively in the pre-petition period with Citibank where that account is maintained and we have all spent and the employees of LCPI have spent an inordinate amount of time trying to assure people that that agency account would be maintained intact, that it would operate normally and they should continue to fund payments into that account for distribution in the ordinary course. I think we've done a fairly good job in the pre-petition period of keeping that altogether. Of course, the circumstances have changed with the advent of the LCPI filing. And as a result, we prepared a motion to request that the Court authorize the debtor to continue using that account and direct the lender to continue providing access to that account -- not the lender, excuse me, the institution in which the account is maintained.

Citibank's attorneys are here and Citibank, I believe, and they'll probably speak later, is generally agreeable to continuing the agency account.

MS. MARCUS: They have a few little tweaks that they'd like to make but they should be fine. The motion is comprised of three different forms of relief. One is with respect to the agency account, I think as I've already described. Two is with respect to the agency relationships in general and the debtor's desire to start terminating, resigning from, ending those agency relationships so that it is not

caught in the middle between borrowers and lenders any further. And the third has to do with what we've called elevating participation where LCPI has participated out in many, many, many, over 700, loan participations and wants to elevate its participants to the direct lender position or its subparticipants to the participants' position and, again, exit from between those relationships.

THE COURT: I have a question about that.

MS. MARCUS: Sure.

MS. MARCUS:

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THE COURT: This may not be the right time to answer it but you should know that I have the question and you can answer it whenever you think it's appropriate. I've never seen the term "elevation" used in this way before at least in the pleading that I've had before me. And ordinarily, participations are governed by well recognized documentation in the loan syndication industry and there's a distinction that parties to such transactions draw between participations and pro-lender relationships. In the "elevation", as you use that term, is it contemplated that there will be negotiated documentation to the satisfaction of all parties to the transaction that will, in effect, convert participations into direct lending relationships with the various borrowers who are affected? Or is it something short of that that's involved? That's question 1.

May I answer that one first?

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THE COURT: You can. Question 2 is whether there's anything about the order that seeks to impose a burden on any party to so agree? I am assuming that the only thing that's happening here is authorization to the new debtor to engage in such documentation as may be appropriate to affect these goals.

MS. MARCUS: I'll answer the second one first. The answer to that one is yes and various parties have asked that question as to whether we were trying to somehow enhance the debtor's rights, change the rights of the counterparties, adversely affect them. The answer to that was no, we weren't intending to do that. We've modified the order and I will read into the record a few additional changes to make that very clear.

THE COURT: Okay.

MS. MARCUS: The answer to the first question is that, yes, the intent is to elevate participants to direct lender positions. Now there were somewhere there are subparticipants so they're only being elevated to the position that LCPI had which might not be a direct lender position. But the attempt is to put them in the position that LCPI had and let LCPI exit.

I hadn't heard the term "elevation" until two weeks ago and it has become part of my daily vocabulary. But apparently, it is a term of art in the banking world.

THE COURT: I'm sure there are many terms of art I

will come to learn in the course of this case. But at least when I was in practice, there was no concept of a Court intervening to wave a magic wand and change relationships. Is it contemplated that that's what's happening here or is it simply authorizing consensual commercial behavior?

MS. MARCUS: The latter.

THE COURT: Fine.

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MS. MARCUS: And the other thing I've been asked to include in the order because the creditors' committee has a position on this participation, in particular, and we will be consulting with the representatives of the creditors' committee and establishing a protocol for those participations that we collectively view as true participation and perhaps those that we don't and acing accordingly. So we have taken that into account. But again, just to reiterate, there is no attempt on the participation side or the agency side to change the relative rights of the parties. And the reason for the motion was for the Court, the creditors' committee, the U.S. trustee and other parties to be aware of what we intend to do in accordance with those governing documents.

Getting back for a second to the agency account, I can describe the account number on the funds. A number of parties are here in the courtroom. I don't think, and I don't know whether there's anybody on the phone, I think with respect to the agency account, almost everybody that I've spoken to, if

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not everybody, has agreed that it's important that the relief be granted and be granted quickly because, for example, there are borrowers today who are requesting advances under their revolvers. They need that money and we don't want that to be held up. So I can go into additional detail if you'd like me to but if there's no objection, I'd just as soon dispense with that.

THE COURT: Well, let me first find out if there are any objections or comments that any party may have in connection with, in effect, providing a comfort order as to the way the agency account will continue to be used.

MS. MARCUS: Okay.

THE COURT: That's really step 1. Step 2 is going to be what proof is presented in the record to support the entry of the overall order including this aspect of it. I did not notice that there was an affidavit or other declaration to support the requested relief. I'm assuming that there is someone who will be offered to provide that necessary evidentiary record.

MS. MARCUS: Yes, Your Honor. He actually arrived while I was up here speaking so I can now breathe a sigh of relief that my witness, James Seery, currently of Barclays Capital, formerly of Lehman, is here to

THE COURT: Fine.

MS. MARCUS: -- either testify or I will proffer

testimony.

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THE COURT: Fine. Let's just start with comments or objections or any reactions to what you're proposing.

MS. MARCUS: Sure.

MR. DUNNE: Good afternoon, Your Honor. Dennis Dunne from Milbank, Tweed, Hadley & McCloy on behalf of the official creditors' committee. I rise to put into context some of the comments we've asked the debtors to include in the order. But at the outset, the committee's generally supportive of this relief. To the extent that Lehman acts as agent for syndicate of lenders, the benefits to the estate are diminimus but the burden's substantial so we favor trying to transfer or resign out of those positions.

Similarly, if Lehman owes bank debt itself for which it has sold the economic interest through a participation, we understand that they are trying to collapse that. They use the term "elevated" but they're trying to collapse that to remove Lehman as the intermediary or middle man between that, and, in essence, make the participant an assignee and a lender of record.

Our comments and potential concerns are in two areas.

One is, we are assuming that all of these are true

participations. If they are not true participations and, for

instance, are disguised financings, we don't want to be

prejudiced today by anything that's in the order. If it's a

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disguised financing, for instance, and the counterparty is properly perfected, it may not make a difference because their collateral would be the underlying bank debt. If it's a disguised financing and they're not properly perfected, they may just be an unsecured creditor of the LCPI estate which would allow LCPI to retain the ownership of the bank debt and receive the proceeds.

So the change that we have agreed on is two-fold.

One, we'll work hand in glove with the debtors through each of these to determine at the outset whether they're true participations or not. There's also language in the order that we've asked to be added which is consistent with Your Honor's comments that we're not trying to alter the commercial relationship that exists on the petition date between any of the counterparties. So there's basically a reservation of rights that says that, that this order is not impairing the rights as they exist with respect to any of the parties.

Lastly, there is a concern with respect to the transfer of the agency roles. Typically, out of court, there'd be a transfer agreement. And that agreement could contain, and frequently does contain, indemnities and affirmative covenants on the part of the incumbent transferring agent, i.e., LCPI in this case, which we don't think is appropriate here because that could give rise to administrative expense liabilities for the breach. And they could walk away, in essence, from the

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obligations under those contracts today and the counterparty would have unsecured pre-petition claims for that breach.

We're not against accommodating a smooth transition but we don't think, in so doing, we should unintentionally create administrative expense liabilities. And the debtors, again, have agreed to work through that to take appropriate steps to ensure that that does not happen.

And with that, Your Honor, the committee's in support of the relief requested.

THE COURT: Fine. Thank you.

MS. FINK: Good afternoon, Your Honor. Jessica Fink of Cadwalader here on behalf of Citibank, the institution of which the agency account is maintained. Your Honor, Citibank has no substantive objection to the relief requested in the motion. However, Citibank would like some comfort about from whom it should take direction with respect to transfer of the funds maintained in the account in light of the fact that the debtor will be resigning or transferring its role as agent.

We're willing to work with the debtor going forward on this; however, we would suggest that some sort of notice be filed with the court or posted on the docket every time the agency is transferred or assigned so that Citibank has comfort about exactly from whom it should be taking direction.

THE COURT: Okay.

MS. FINK: Thank you.

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MS. CATON: Good afternoon, Your Honor. Amy Caton from Kramer Levin. We're here representing Contrarian Funds LLC and Abram Capital Partners. And unfortunately, we were able to file a response this afternoon but it was only approximately thirty minutes prior to the hearing.

Our two clients hold approximately seventy-five million dollars in claims against the Enron estate through Lehman Commercial Paper Inc as the record holder with our clients as the beneficial holders. And we support the debtor's motion but would like to request that the relief be extended to other types of participations where the debtors have no beneficial interests.

Our claims may be even easier than those in the administrative loan category because we don't have ongoing requirements by Lehman Brothers Commercial Papers Inc. other than turning over of funds to our clients. And if the funds aren't turned over within x days, I believe it's three days of distribution, then interest starts to accrue on those funds.

In this instance, Enron is expected to make an 800 million dollar distribution within a few days and we want to make sure that these distributions go out to our clients as they're due. And we're happy to comply with any documentation requirements that the debtors or the committee may ask of us.

And furthermore, on a going forward basis, we'd like to find a solution so that Lehman Brothers can exit its

obligations and have the beneficial holders step in and receive their funds directly or appoint a new participation agent in their place.

THE COURT: Okay.

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MS. SCHONHOLZ: Good afternoon, Your Honor. Margot Schonholz, Kaye Scholer, for Bank of America as a lender and LC issuing bank under the five billion Archstone credit facilities. We filed an objection about an hour before the hearing. We share the goal of removal of LCPI as an administrative agent in an orderly fashion and we've been, in fact, asking LCPI to resign for a few weeks. BofA is prepared to step in as a replacement agent if customary success or agency documentation is executed. We understand the committee's concern about indemnities and we'll be willing, obviously, to work with them on that.

We have no objection to the transfer of agency if the debtor is given authority to enter into customary successor agency agreements to facilitate an orderly transition to BofA. And we have no objection to the use of existing accounts. Our biggest concern, Your Honor, you articulated and that is permitted elevation of participation of assignments. We are comforted in part that consensual commercial behavior is what's being contemplated. That was not clear from the motion and that no magic wand is being waved today to convert essentially a one debt instrument into another one. The debtors have

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agreed to add language to the order and statements to make statements on the record that there would be no prejudice to any existing rights of any parties to any of these debt agreements including with respect to existing rights of setoff. And that partially satisfies our concern. However, we've also, in our objection, asked for information concerning the identity of participants being elevated and related information particularly, because BofA is currently the issuing bank for LCs under the facility and there is unfunded revolver availability. So we reserve the right, Your Honor, assuming all else is equal and the order looks like what has been agreed to come back to the court if the debtor does not provide the information we've requested in the objection. Thank you. THE COURT: Okay. I should be clear that I have not read the objection that you've just referred to. I'm assuming that in making the comments you've just made, you told me what I would have learned if I read your objection. I hope that's true. MS. SCHONHOLZ: Exactly, Your Honor. THE COURT: Fine. MS. SCHONHOLZ: Thank you. Thank you. THE COURT: MS. MAYERSON: Your Honor, Sandra Mayerson, Holland & Knight for Caisse de Depot et Placement du Quebec. First of

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all, I'd like to make it clear that we applaud what Lehman Brothers Commercial Paper is trying to do here. Like Bank of America, we had been trying to get them out of our relationship and take control of the situation. However, we feel that this rush to do it without proper notice and without all the terms spelled out is really not in anyone's interest. And we have several concerns that we think we could address with the debtor but we think that there should be some adjournment of this motion, an opportunity to work through some of the concerns we have. Now, I should state at the outset that our particular loan is set up in an unusual structure and may not even be included here. But that's one of the problems is that there's really no notice provided. After this order is entered, you have no way of knowing if you've been elevated, if your agency has been resigned. You have no opportunity to object to that. So we would like to see some notice provision so that we know if we're being affected or not affected.

Secondly, we are concerned whether the resignation, once this order is entered, they can just resign or they have to resign in accordance with the terms of the agreement. Our agreement, for example, specifies that when they resign, that resignation does not become effective until a replacement agent is found and that's a very important provision to us because the partnership cannot function without that provision.

Second of all, we don't think that elevation should

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be unilateral on the debtor's part. We think that the parties who are proposed to be elevated should be given notice and have an opportunity to come into court. In our particular situation, we have an unusual structure because it's a cross-border transaction. And if we were elevated to be a direct participant there would be huge tax consequences for us in Quebec. So if we were elevated, it would really be a disaster for us. And I think that we have several creative ideas how to avoid that kind of disaster. We just have not been able to find anybody at Lehman to talk to about it. We're as anxious to get them out of the situation as they are anxious to get out. But elevation wouldn't work in our case and may not work in other people's cases as well.

Finally, we're concerned about implementation.

There's nothing in the order that says prior to their resignation they have to implement things that they should have implemented. For example, in our case, there were some notes that were supposed to be issued by a third party trustee. They said that they can't issue those notes until Lehman presents them the old notes for cancellation which Lehman hasn't done. If they just resign and disappear and those notes are never presented, we would have a real problem. So I think that's stuff that the language of the order could address if people are given a few more days to work through some of these situations. But I think having this order entered today

without any discussion among the affected the parties and without notice to all the affected parties is a bit premature. Thank you, Your Honor.

THE COURT: Okay.

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MR. WILAMOWSKY: Good afternoon, Your Honor. Steven Wilamowsky, Bingham McCutchen LLP on behalf of Met Life and also here today on behalf of UBS Financial Services. Your Honor, Met Life is a sub-participant and UBS has a number of relationships including, I believe, a participant. I had a very comforting discussion with Ms. Marcus just in the few minutes before the hearing so I think that with respect to Met Life's concerns about elevation, we really think that those are being resolved. I rise in that respect only to reserve rights because we haven't actually seen the order and the language that's going to be going in and that Ms. Marcus is planning on reading into the record. But we assume that, based on what we've been told, we're not going to have a problem.

With respect to UBS, UBS was very concerned about -is very concerned about money going up and getting in any way
trapped at Lehman. And therefore, we had asked for a finding
which presumably -- hopefully Your Honor will be able to make
based on the proffer that any money that goes up pursuant to
these agency relationships would not be -- or that comes down
from a borrower would not constitute property of the estate. I
think that Ms. Marcus also advised me that that would be taken

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care of in the order as well. Again, because we haven't seen the language that's being proposed, I'm just reserving our rights.

THE COURT: Okay. Everybody has commented, it seems, who's in the courtroom who cares to comment. I'm simply going to ask if there's anyone on the telephone who wishes to comment. And I'm going to make a comment before anybody says anything about people who are participating by telephone. Because this is a hearing that was conducted on the shortest notice possible given the emergency nature of the relief being sought, I'm going to be much flexible and lenient in respect of telephonic appearances. But generally speaking, for those who wish to appear by telephone for listening only purposes or for participation purposes, unless you are outside the immediate area of the court, namely Manhattan, and unless you have a good reason to participate by phone, it is the Court's strong preference that anybody who intends to have a speaking role in this or any other hearing in the case be physically present in court. For someone who is appearing from California or Florida or a foreign country, obviously, telephonic appearance may be the only practical solution. I'm somewhat concerned that certain people who may be participating by phone today may have taken advantage of the fact that this was happening as an emergency hearing and may not actually qualify to be by telephone as opposed to being present. But you're getting a

mulligan today. It's not going to be available any other day.

Now, having said that, is there anyone who wishes to comment by phone? Apparently not.

MS. MARCUS: Your Honor, would you like me to address the responses first?

THE COURT: Please.

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MS. MARCUS: Okay. With respect to the Contrarian Funds request that other types of participations be included, I think we have confirmed that we are amenable to doing that and will speak to anybody who wants to speak to us about this issue. I'm not sure that that requires any changes in the order itself or not. But that's something that we can consider.

With respect to Ms. Mayerson's client, I think she indicated that it's kind of a sui generis situation and that the facts are different on this issue and what we would be amenable to doing is excluding her client, Caisse de Depot -- I don't know how to spell it -- from the ambit of this order if that would make her more comfortable.

THE COURT: I'm not sure if that would make her more comfortable. You'll have to speak with her about that.

MS. MARCUS: Okay. Alternatively, I can address those objections with the fact clarifying, again, in the language of the proposed order that I'll read will also clarify, that we're not intending to affect anybody's rights,

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that we're not intending to surprise anybody or provide anybody with a participation or an elevation -- hey, you've been elevated. We intend to discuss with each participant and each borrower and each agent those transactions and deal with them accordingly. Again, the purpose of the motion was for the Court and everybody to know what we're doing, not to impose anything on any of the counterparties.

THE COURT: In connection with your most recent comments, let me ask you this because Ms. Mayerson's comment included the suggestion that with an adjournment, some more time for parties to react to what's going on here and to evaluate the proposal and perhaps with notice provisions which would include an opportunity to appear here that she might be satisfied. Now, it's really that latter point that I'm raising a question about. And I just need some comfort on this from you. As I read your motion and proposed order, and I recognize that the order is evolving, I did not view it as contemplating judicial intervention in respect of future disagreements that might arise as to an elevation of participation or as to the terms of a particular transaction. My question to you is, is it contemplated by the debtor that there will be a need for follow-up oversight by the Court or an opportunity for parties to transactions that are being negotiated to show up here to the extent there are disagreements or issues that need to be clarified?

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MS. MARCUS: I think the debtor's position is that to the extent that things can't be resolved consensually then we would reserve the right to come back to court to say x participant won't agree and we think something in the Bankruptcy Code somewhere authorizes us to do this. Or, similarly, with respect to the transfer of an agency. We're not taking that position now but if we saw the need to at a later date take the position that something in the Bankruptcy Code in 365(f) gives us more rights than we might have by the terms of the documents themselves then we would come back to the court and seek that relief on notice with an opportunity to be heard by the other party.

THE COURT: As it relates to a particular transaction.

MS. MARCUS: Yeah. Or a group.

THE COURT: Okay. Thank you.

MS. MARCUS: Your Honor, I just wanted to note also in connection with notice, I mentioned the LSTA website. I've also been reminded that the LSTA sent an e-mail to all of its members this morning again setting forth notice of the hearing and a description of the motion.

I think that was all the objections that needed responding to. And I think what we should do is save the order -- the changes to the order till the end.

I mentioned, Your Honor, that James Seery of Barclays

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Capital is present in the courtroom and is available to testify if anybody thinks that's necessary. But what I would like to do is proffer his testimony.

THE COURT: Is there any objection to an offer of the witness' testimony by means of a proffer? There's no objection. So why don't you proceed on that basis?

MS. MARCUS: Okay. Mr. Seery would testify that he's currently employed by Barclays Capital and that until approximately two weeks ago, he was employed by Lehman Brothers. He was a managing director of Lehman Brothers Inc. and the head of the global loan business. His responsibilities included working on originating loans and managing LCPI and Lehman's relationship as an agent bank on numerous loans.

He would describe Lehman's agency business as follows: in its role as agent, Lehman collects interest and principal payments from borrowers. It notifies lenders of borrowing requests, collects amounts funded by the respective lenders and makes advances of those amounts to borrowers. It also reviews and executes waivers and amendments requested by borrowers in connection with their loans and it services the loans on a regular basis.

LCPI acts as agent for approximately 150 loans involving more than a thousand lenders. He would also testify that the account at Citibank, account number 30434141 is LCPI's agency disbursement account, that it uses that account to take

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payments in from lenders and to make payments to borrowers as well as to receive payments of principal and interest from borrowers for further repayment to the other members of the lender group.

He would also testify that some small portion of the funds in that agency account do constitute property of the LCPI estate and that would represent LCPI's proportional share of payments made with respect to loans in which it is not only the administrative agent but also owns a piece of the loan itself.

Mr. Seery would testify that there would be significant adverse consequences for both borrowers and lenders if LCPI did not have immediate access to the agency account. For borrowers, it is critical that they have access to their working capital and if they didn't have that access, they might have to default on their own obligations. For lenders, lenders have counted on payments of interest and principal and, likewise, if they did not get those payments, they might not be able to meet their obligations.

DCPI's intent with respect to its 150 agency positions going forward is to seek to transfer those positions in cooperation with both borrowers and lenders in those credits. He would also testify that Barclays itself might be interested in taking an assignment or transfer of some of those positions, again, if the other parties are on board with that idea.

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He would testify that in doing this, LCPI intends to conform to the relevant credit agreement and does not intend to improve its rights vis-a-vis the counterparties to those agreements. He would also testify that subsequent to the LBHI bankruptcy, LCPI gave some thought and tried to sell those agency positions but that there really isn't anybody interested in buying those positions because the fees associated with those agency positions are not substantial enough in many cases even to cover the cost of doing the work.

With respect to the participations, Mr. Seery would testify that it's essential for LCPI to, again, get itself out of the middle of those relationships because of the cost of being in that position and the administrative burden of being in that position as well as to minimize any potential claims against LCPI arising from its failure to comply with its obligations under those agreements.

I think that covers it, Your Honor.

THE COURT: The witness seems to agree that you've done a nice job. Is there anyone who wishes to cross-examine the witness in connection with the offer of proof that has just been made? Is there any objection to my receipt of the proffer? I hear no response. I accept the proffer as the evidentiary record in support of the requested relief.

MS. MARCUS: Your Honor, I have a blackline copy of the order. It's slightly different from the version that was

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filed but doesn't include all the changes that people have requested. But I suppose it would be easier for you to follow along with this one, if I may approach.

THE COURT: You may approach. Thank you. Now, before we go through the blackline, I have a question relating to one comment made during the proffer and the statement that was made during the presentation by counsel for Bank of America. To what extent does the order authorize without further Court approval a party such as Barclays or Bank of America or any other institution, for that matter, to step in as to any or all of these transactions to take over the agency role? As I read this, the answer is not at all. But maybe I need to read it more carefully. And it seems to me that if the contemplation is that there is some major transaction that either Bank of America or Barclays intends to enter into that there should be a need to come back here. What's contemplated and why?

MS. MARCUS: What was contemplated actually was that we not come back to court. I think it's -- I have so many marks on this. On the top of page 3, the second decretal paragraph was intended to give the debtor the authority in its business --

THE COURT: Just let me make sure I'm in the right spot. Where are you?

MS. MARCUS: On page 3, the second decretal

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paragraph, "Order that pursuant to Sections 105(a) and 363(b) of the Bankruptcy Code, the debtor is authorized and empowered to transfer, assign or resign from any and all in its business judgment." That was intended to give the debtor the authority without coming back to the court to do that.

Before you respond, based on what was in the proffer, we don't believe -- there isn't anybody and we don't believe that the agencies themselves have value. So there isn't anybody, to our knowledge, that is going to come in and pay a lot, or a little, frankly, for these agency positions. And that's what I mentioned about the fact that the cost of administering these agencies is actually more than the fee that's received for those agencies.

THE COURT: It seems to me, though, and I may be misunderstanding the nature of this business, that there may be significant value in the relationships --

MS. MARCUS: That's exactly right.

THE COURT: -- and that being agent is not about collecting agency fees on a particular transaction as much as it is having access to a rolodex of a thousand lenders to sign up to some or all on some other deal. At least that's my take.

MS. MARCUS: That's exactly right and that's what I've been told by Lehman.

THE COURT: So there is value you may not be able to ascribe in a classic fill in the blank sense to this but

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there's clear commercial value to it. And at least as I read this order when I -- and I hadn't read it with the blackline, obviously, 'cause I'm seeing that for the first time. I did not understand this to be -- not quite done. I know you want to meet and confer over there. I did not understand this to be a blanket authorization of what might be a wholesale transfer of positions to one or more major institutions because that hasn't been disclosed. And I'm not saying that I'm opposed to it. I'm just questioning whether or not this very general language provides that kind of authority. Now, we can talk about whether or not it should or does. But I'm telling you that, as I read it, my immediate reaction was that it didn't. MS. MARCUS: It was intended to, Your Honor. And I think that it's clear Barclays was originally looking at a rather large -- Barclays -- at a rather large group of these. I want to say twenty-four? Twenty-four of them. Okay. I think we'll address this by putting Mr. Seery on the stand if that's okay with you, Your Honor. THE COURT: Okay. MS. MARCUS: Since he has the facts, I can -- and be helpful. THE COURT: Do you want to take a break and talk to your witness or do you want to just go cold? MS. MARCUS: We'll wing it. THE COURT: It's another exciting afternoon in the

33 1 Lehman case. 2 (Witness duly sworn) THE COURT: Please be seated. 3 4 THE WITNESS: Thank you. DIRECT EXAMINATION 5 BY MS. MARCUS: 6 7 Please state your name for the record. Q. Jim Seery from Barclays Capital. 8 Α. And, Mr. Seery, you heard in the proffer that I presented 9 earlier may refer to the fact that you were previously employed 10 11 by Lehman Brothers. Could you describe your prior employment 12 by Lehman Brothers, please? Yes. Quickly, I was at Lehman Brothers for approximately 13 Α. 14 nine and a half years. I ran the global loan business in my 15 last position. In that position, I was responsible for the agency business which we're discussing today and that reported 16 up to me. That business I think you described well in the 17 18 proffer as to what generally the agency business does. 19 Essentially, it's an administrative function. So Your Honor 20 mentioned that you do have a rolodex. But virtually everybody 21 in the business has the same rolodex. So there's no new 2.2 lenders or discovery other than you do know in each credit who 23 the lenders are in those credits and that could potentially help you trade those credits slightly better. 24 25 The real issue is that there's an administrative burden to

being the agent. And I think those were amply described by counsel. And the cost of maintaining that service, only a few institutions can do. We had looked, meaning LCPI had looked at transferring all of the agency to Barclay for an administrative convenience and then have Barclays resign those if the relationship wasn't enough to merit supporting that agreement. Barclays was unwilling to do that because of the cost and burdens of taking on all those agencies. That's particularly acute where the estate has not met certain liabilities with respect to ongoing relationships for borrowing. That is, has not fulfilled certain commitments with respect to revolving credit facilities. Those obligations were not purchased by Barclays. So to the extent that Barclays can have a relationship with that borrower, it's going to be in respect of Barclays' ability to service that borrower through banking and providing capital, not through a preexisting LCPI relationship. So there's really not a significant advantage other than for lenders who are in that credit and want to be in it. So I can't speak to necessarily BofA's motives for doing it for Archstone other than to tell you there's only three or four lenders in that credit. And if LCPI is out, they want to have an agent they feel confident in and presumably they feel confident in themselves. But there's not a significant value to an entity coming and taking all of these agencies and we wouldn't purport to do it on a wholesale basis. For Barclays,

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they'll take some if it's appropriate ad the borrower feels that's appropriate and Barclays is in the credits or has some other relationship with that borrower. For others, we'll look to different lenders like GECC or Citibank or whomever is in that credit and try to make those transfers in the most efficient way as possible. It's really about administrative convenience; it's not about value.

THE COURT: I have a question, if you don't mind.

Have all of the people who used to work in this business at

Lehman for all practical purposes moved over to Barclays or has

there been significant loss in personnel?

THE WITNESS: There has not yet been significant loss in personnel primarily because all of them have moved to Barclays and are currently Barclays employees and are being paid by Barclays. Barclays has a business that does agency work. It wasn't nearly this size or is not nearly this size of Lehman's existing business. We're working on a possible transition of certain portions of those businesses. It's unlikely that all of those personnel and all of that business would follow to Barclays. So some portion certainly will transfer and we're trying to do that in the most efficient way possible both with respect to the LCPI businesses as well as the Barclays businesses and for the best interest of as many employees as we can. Certain of the employees in both businesses may not continue in the capacities that they're in.

So, all of the employees have moved to Barclays.

LCPI never had employees that I'm aware of. They actually were employed by Lehman Brothers Inc. The services are being provided to LCPI under a transition services agreement that was part of the sale and the accompanying documents and agreements that related to the sale.

THE COURT: Okay. Thank you.

- Q. Mr. Seery, I have one follow-up question. Has Alvarez and Marsal, the CRO, been involved in LCPI's decisions regarding what to do about the agency positions and what to do with the participation?
- A. Very much so. What -- the way LCPI and the existing businesses have worked is that anything that would relate to a transfer of assets out of LCPI be it in respect of a loan or any other type of security or other arrangement has been worked through Alvarez with counsel from -- for the debtor. So we want to make sure that as CRO for the holding company, we believe for the subsidiaries, Alvarez has been intimately involved in any of those decisions in trying to do it only in the ordinary course. If there's anything extraordinary, I expect that we would be back here.

MS. MARCUS: I have no further questions.

THE COURT: Is there any one that wishes to examine the witness? Apparently, the answer to that is yes.

MS. SCHONHOLZ: Thank you, Your Honor.

37 1 CROSS-EXAMINATION 2 BY MS. SCHONHOLZ: 3 Good afternoon, Mr. Seery. Margot Schonholz for BofA. To 4 your knowledge, there have been no discussions with BofA concerning taking over all the agencies, have there been? 5 Not to my knowledge. 6 7 Okay. And you have no reason to believe that they would be interested in taking over all the agencies, do you? 8 9 I have no such belief. Α. Okay. You testified that BofA might be interested in 10 11 taking over the Archstone agency, is that correct? 12 Only because I heard you say it earlier. Α. And there are only three lenders in that facility, is that 13 Q. 14 right? I believe there's a fourth. 15 But of the four, one of the four is LCPI, is that correct? 16 Q. There's a -- there's a very small lender you may not be 17 Α. 18 aware of yet. 19 Q. Okay. MS. SCHONHOLZ: I have no further questions, Your 20 21 Honor. 22 THE COURT: Anyone else? Then the witness is 23 excused. THE WITNESS: Thank you, Your Honor. 24 25 THE COURT: Thank you.

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MS. MARCUS: Now we can go through the order. On page 2 of the order, Your Honor, after the second decretal paragraph, a number of parties have asked and we have agreed to insert the following language. "Ordered that the funds in the agency account are not property of the debtors' estate except to the extent of the debtors' proportional share of such funds as lender." And then it goes on, "And it is further" --THE COURT: Can you tell me, if you know, what we're talking about in terms of dollars or percents of the funds that are in the agency account? What's property of the estate? What's not property of the estate? MS. MARCUS: Do you know? MR. SEERY: There's currently seventy-one million dollars in the account. I do not have a breakdown. Between the percentage that's Lehman's and the percent that would be parties for whom we would be acting as agent. It would have to be less than ten percent, I would think, Your Honor, but we can come back to the court with some specifics. THE COURT: It was just --MS. MARCUS: A small --THE COURT: -- a small amount. Okay. MS. MARCUS: Okay.

THE COURT: I think the language covers it but there's nothing in the record that relates to it. So --

25 MS. MARCUS: Right.

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THE COURT: -- I'm happy to have that clarification.

MS. MARCUS: Turning over to page 3, for those parties who don't have the blacklined version, in the second decretal paragraph, I think in the version that was filed with the court, it ended "in accordance" -- this is regarding the administrative agent positions. It ended "as it determines in accordance with its business judgment". And we added "subject to and in accordance with the provisions of the applicable credit agreements" and have been requested to insert "or customary successor agency agreements to facilitate the orderly transfer of LCPI's agency duties provided that no agreement providing for the transfer of such positions shall impose on the debtor affirmative obligations that could give rise to administrative expense claims." And I think that addresses some concerns of BofA as well as of the committee.

MS. FINK: Could you read that again slowly?

MS. MARCUS: Sure.

MR. PALMER: Do you have copies of that available?

MS. MARCUS: No.

MR. PALMER: Read it slowly, please.

MS. MARCUS: Sure. At the end of the paragraph -let me read the whole paragraph. It's easier. "Ordered that
pursuant to Sections 105(a) and 363(b) of the Bankruptcy Code,
the debtor is authorized and empowered to transfer, assign or
resign from any and all administrative agent positions as it

40 determines in accordance with its business judgment subject to 1 2 and in accordance with the provisions of the applicable credit 3 agreements or customary successor agency agreements to 4 facilitate the orderly transfer of LCPI's agency duties; provided that no agreement providing for the transfer of such 5 positions shall impose on the debtor affirmative obligations 6 that could give rise to administrative expense claims." 7 MR. PALMER: Excuse me? 8 MS. MARCUS: Sorry, Your Honor. 9 10 THE COURT: Mr. Palmer? MR. PALMER: Your Honor, Deryck Palmer of Cadwalader 11 12 on behalf of Citibank. What I was asking counsel for clarification as to the extent there are any fees due to 13 Citibank as the bank that has this account, I want to make sure 14 this language that's being read into the record is not so broad 15 16 to prevent the payment of those fees 'cause those would be administrative expenses that would be due and owing to 17 Citibank. So counsel was explaining to me that it was not 18 19 intended to affect that but I just wanted to make sure that's 2.0 on the record. 21 THE COURT: We now know publicly that it was not intended to affect that. And I take it that that would satisfy 22 your concern, Mr. Palmer? 23 MR. PALMER: If it's not intended to affect that, it 24

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does, Your Honor.

THE COURT: Fine.

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MS. MARCUS: Okay. Another further clarification on that language, Your Honor, where we inserted "or customary successor agency agreements", I've been asked to clarify that that doesn't override the provision that we comply with the existing agreement. And that was really additive. To the extent that a particular lender, meaning BofA in this case, I guess, didn't have that language in their agreement, they might want additional language but that it isn't intended to override the proviso that we have to comply with the existing agreements. Does that do it? Okay.

The next one, Your Honor, is in the third decretal paragraph, again on page 3 --

THE COURT: The people listening in on the phone are really missing out on the scene which is playing out before me here with all the whispering going on.

MS. MARCUS: I apologize, Your Honor.

THE COURT: It's not your fault. It's nobody's fault. It's just the nature of this particular hearing.

MS. MARCUS: The language where we talk about "will not impose on the debtor affirmative obligations" will also say "or indemnities that could give rise to administrative expense claims".

Okay. The next one is the third decretal paragraph.

And this is the one that deals with elevating participations.

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And we've agreed to insert -- and I'll just read the paragraph as revised. I think it's easier. "Pursuant to Sections 105(a), 363(c) and 363(b) of the Bankruptcy Code, the debtor is authorized and empowered in consultation with the committee to elevate participations and sub-participations subject to and in accordance with and to the extent permitted by the provisions of the applicable credit agreements."

And there's one more. One more new paragraph. And that will go right after the third decretal paragraph. This is another one requested by the creditors' committee. "Ordered that notwithstanding such elevation of participations or subparticipations, neither the debtor nor the committee nor any party in interest shall, by virtue of this order, waive the right to subsequently argue that such participations or subparticipations are not true participations."

And with that, I think that's all of the changes that have been requested and everything we've agreed to.

Somebody asked me to clarify on the record that consent rights and possible setoff rights will be dealt on a consensual basis with the agents and the borrowers and that, again, we're not intending to affect the relative rights. And that's all I have, Your Honor.

MS. CATON: Your Honor, Amy Caton from Kramer Levin on behalf of Contrarian and Abrams. Due to the nature of the order and the fact that it generally refers to credit

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agreements instead of all participations, I think we would like to request either enlarging the definition of participations to include all participations in claims or adding a decretal paragraph at the end of the order providing that. In addition, we'd like to make it clear that monies received in respect of such participations are not property of the estate but to be turned over to the beneficial holders. And the reason that we need this language in there is that we're not sure that our money that would be coming into the estate would actually come through the agency account. And so, I think we would want to clarify on that point. And I'm happy to work out language with counsel.

THE COURT: Is the debtor willing to provide that comfort?

MS. MARCUS: I think the debtor is, Your Honor. I'm not sure if the committee has a position on that. So we'll work on language, Your Honor. We would like to get an order entered today if it's all possible. We do have a computer and a disk and everything. We can make these changes.

THE COURT: That is possible. My suggestion is that the issue with respect to the Enron claims might be the subject of some quick drafting so that it can be included in in order to be entered this afternoon. And I also think it would be useful for any other party in interest who has been active in this afternoon's hearing and who wishes to have sufficient time

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to review, evaluate and get comfortable with the language that has been read into the record that those parties stay in the courtroom after we adjourn so that the order which is ultimately entered is one that has the input of all interested parties who have been active today.

Is there anyone who, on the basis of the record that has been developed and the clarifications to the order, who objects to the entry of that order as it has been reflected on the record? I hear no objections. That doesn't mean that parties may not have concerns, particularly because this is happening so quickly.

I'm satisfied, based on the record, that the relief that's being sought today, while unusual in my experience, is nonetheless critically important to not only Lehman Commercial Paper Incorporated as a newly filed affiliated debtor entity but to the numerous participants, counterparties, borrowers and others who are interested in the various facilities that are ultimately being affected by this relief. Additionally, I understand the need of Citibank in connection with account 30434141 to be assured that payments can be made in the ordinary course without under risk, perhaps without any risk. And so, this is an order which is necessary in order to facilitate the reorganization of Lehman Commercial Paper but also to facilitate the loan transactions that are at the heart of the agency business that it has been described.

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I'm prepared to approve the order in the form in which it has been modified and appreciate the fact that the record was supplemented by live testimony to answer certain questions that I had.

Now that I've taken care of that matter, I have a couple of unrelated comments which I would simply like to address to counsel for the debtor. And these comments relate to the growing family of Lehman related entities that are now before me.

I'm holding up so you can see it a homemade chart which I have made -- actually, it was made for me by one of my clerks at my request. It's an attempt to understand the corporate family that is presently before me including filed and unfiled affiliated entities. And as a result of this exercise, I've come to the conclusion that I really need some more information from debtor's counsel at the status conference to be held on the 16th to include if not a flow chart at least a better understanding than I currently have as to why these particular debtors who have been filed, the relationships that they have to each other. I assume that orders will be sought in each of the newly filed cases, comparable to the ones entered as recently as last Thursday, to have general administration orders applied to each of the companies.

But this is an example of an evolving Lehman story which I'd like to know more about. It came as something of a

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surprise to me that we had so many filings over the weekend.

And I can live with surprises but if I can have them softened

by some advance notice, that's even better.

MR. WAISMAN: Your Honor, Shai Waisman, Weil Gotshal & Manges on behalf of Lehman Brothers. Your Honor's comments are very well taken and completely understood. First, as to the sudden nature of all of the filings from the first day on, they very much have been reactionary by the debtors and by us working unfortunately very much at the last minute with some of these. The filings, in particular this weekend, and we can get into further detail at the status conference on the 16th, but the filings this weekend were necessitated really to protect entities that had bank accounts which had cash in them where there was sudden concern that certain parties may set off as a result of certain actions at the end of last week. It was not anticipated. I can assure Your Honor that sitting in my office as late as Friday at 6 in the evening that this wasn't even on anyone's radar. And we do regret having to repeatedly subject Your Honor to walking in on a Monday morning or any weekday morning to find additional entities and requests for immediate relief.

Your Honor is correct. There will be an identical all orders motion presented that we would hope to have heard on the 16th such that all the administrative and some of the substantive motions and orders that have been granted will

apply to these debtors as well.

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As to the organizational structure and how these entities fall into that organizational structure, how they relate one to the other, we will endeavor to present something to Your Honor. It is something that we have worked on from the very moment we were engaged because that's obviously how you prepare for a Chapter 11 case. This is, by last count, an empire that included over 4,000 legal entities. And understanding where they lie in the family tree and how they relate one to the other is an endeavor that many people are involved with and not one with which we've been able to present with some certainty an organizational chart. Otherwise, we would have had it for Your Honor. We hope to have one before the 16th and to provide it to Your Honor and to chambers to hopefully facilitate an understanding of the interrelationships here. Thank you.

THE COURT: Okay. My last general question. This may not be an accurate count but I think it's pretty close.

Based upon our review of the docket in the Lehman Brother's

Holdings case, there are 136 cure objections in connection with the Barclays sale. I'd like to know what the debtors' view is as to how more sufficiently to deal with those cure objections.

I don't have to know the answer now because I recognize that

I'm going off the pure agenda of today's hearing. But I am concerned administratively that what we talked about on

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September 19th as a deferral of cure objections to a later date has turned into a significant case management problem at least as I observe it from my end. It may be that it's not a problem because of the language the debtors and the committee and others are dealing with these issues. But I'm interested in knowing, not necessarily now but sometime soon, how this will be addressed so as to manage what could otherwise be an unmanageable problem.

MR. WAISMAN: Shai Waisman again, Your Honor. Your Honor may recall in connection with the Barclays sale and the assumption and assignment of purchase contracts, Barclays took responsibility for all payment of all cure amounts and set an October 3rd deadline for objections based on cure amounts. And that's the reason for the volume of objections. Instructions were actually posted on the claims agent website on how parties with cure objections should proceed and instructed them to contact Barclays' counsel and/or file objections. My understanding is that Cleary Gottlieb, on behalf of Barclays, is working with those counterparties trying to reach consensual resolution. And to the extent they cannot reach consensual resolution as to cure amounts, there would be proper notice, including coordination with chambers, as to a hearing with respect to any specific cure issue and any evidentiary hearing. But until that point in time, my understanding is, for your purposes, chambers can largely

ignore those cure objections because the intent --

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THE COURT: That's exactly what I wanted to hear. I was only slightly teasing. I'm assuming the bulk of these will get resolved one way or the other and that it's conceivable that some may require judicial intervention.

One thought that has occurred to me and you might share this with counsel for Barclays is that some alternative dispute resolution mechanism for the resolution of cure disputes might be appropriate in order to minimize expense to parties. And I'm mindful of the fact that having an evidentiary hearing could turn out to be burdensome both to the estate and to the parties who have a dispute as to the cure amount. I don't want the fact that it is burdensome to be used as a club to beat into submission parties who've raised objections to the cure amount claim. I'm just using that as a kind of vivid image. And so, one of the things I'd like counsel to think about with counsel for Barclays is whether there is a particular efficient alternative approach that could be adopted before there's a need for judicial intervention, in effect, to have a halfway house between consensually working it out to working it out with ADR. And then the final circle would be then we'd have a hearing after everything else had failed.

the Cleary firm and report to Your Honor at the status

MR. WAISMAN: Your Honor, I will take that back to

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      conference if not before.
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                THE COURT: That's fine. My simple point is that I
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      want to minimize to the extent we can unnecessary
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      administrative expenses for all concerned.
                MR. WAISMAN: Understood, Your Honor. Perhaps then
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      if that addresses all of Your Honor's questions --
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                THE COURT: That does.
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                MR. WAISMAN: -- perhaps if we could have half an
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      hour here --
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                THE COURT: Sure.
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                MR. WAISMAN: -- in Your Honor's courtroom, we would
      then submit a consensual order to chambers either on disk or --
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      I think we're having slight technical difficulties with our
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      computer. Perhaps we would submit a hand-marked order with the
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      original order on a disk.
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                THE COURT: Whatever works best for counsel. We'll
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      be flexible.
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                MR. WAISMAN: Thank you, Your Honor.
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                THE COURT: Okay.
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                MR. WAISMAN: Thank you again for seeing us on such
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      short notice.
                THE COURT: Sure. We're adjourned. Thank you.
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                MS. MARCUS: Thank you, Your Honor.
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           (Whereupon these proceedings were concluded at 4:25 p.m.)
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	Pg 51 0l 52			ì
			51	l
1				İ
2	INDEX			İ
3				Ì
4	TESTIMONY			İ
5				İ
6	WITNESS EXAM BY		PAGE	İ
7	James Seery Ms. Marcus		33	Ì
8	James Seery Ms. Schonholz		37	İ
9				İ
10	RULINGS			İ
11	DESCRIPTION	PAGE	LINE	İ
12	Debtor Lehman Commercial Paper Inc.'s motion	45	1	İ
13	for authority to continue to use agency bank			İ
14	accounts, terminate agency relationships and			Ì
15	elevate loan participation approved pursuant to			Ì
16	modifications made on the record			Ì
17				Ì
18				Ì
19				İ
20				İ
21				Ì
22				Ì
23				Ì
24				
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4	I, Lisa Bar-Leib, certify that the foregoing transcript is	a
5	true and accurate record of the proceedings.	
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